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VOICE OF INDEPENDENT UNIONS

FEBRUARY—1961

C.U.A. News Data

New Election Ordered by U.S. District Court

The first Federal Court order directing that a new election be held was issued by a Florida Court Jan. 4, 1961 at Jacksonville, Florida by Judge Bryan Simpson in the United States District Court.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell had entered suit against The Independent Workers Union of Florida to cancel and election held last summer.

The Court order, a consent decree, is the first issued under the elections section of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act.

It followed the filing of a stipulation by the Union admitting violations of the act.

The Court ordered adjudged and decreed that the election held June 23, 1960 was null and void and ordered that a new election supervised by the Secretary be held within seventy-five (75) days.

The Independent Workers Union of Florida represents four Jacksonville, Florida shipyards. Each shipyard is represented by a separate unit and the election complained of was in one unit only which effected about 70 workers in the Gibbs Corporation.

In his suit against the Union, Secretary of Labor Mitchell charged the Union had:

Violated the secret ballot requirement by allowing a Union member to accompany, escort, supervise, direct and instruct groups of eligible voting members in the manner and direction of their voting.

Failed to provide for a Board of Elections to canvass the election and announce the results as required by the Union's constitution and by-laws.

Failed to give the legal notice of the election required by the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act.

A complaint alleging that the Union Vice President representing the Gibbs Unit had been elected in violation of the Act was filed with the Secretary in August, 1960. Following investigation by the Bureau of Labor Management Reports, the suit was filed by the Secretary of Labor on Sept. 28, 1960.

Unemployment Continues

With unemployment high on the legislative slate, it is expected that at last Congress will do something to aid the millions that are in need and hungry.

With the recent report from Pres. John Kennedy's Task Force on area development for the depressed areas, the twenty-two member committee headed by Senator Douglas of Illinois calls for action on the following four proposals:

A program granting approximately 400 million in loans and grants to areas with many unemployed.

Extend unemployment compensation through grants to states.

Set up a public works program for either distressed areas or the nation as a whole to combat recession purposes.

Increased stored surplus commodities to those in want and need.

All members of Congress are urged to give their serious thoughts to doing something about the

(Continued on Page Six)

"TOUGH CUSTOMERS"



Goldberg Sees Jobless Increase

Rising unemployment is the number 1 national problem facing the new administration's labor department according to Arthur J. Goldberg, secretary of labor.

Goldberg, former general counsel for the AFL-CIO, predicted that the jobless total in the United States will mount to 5.5 million.

Goldberg, a Chicago born attorney, spoke at a testimonial dinner in his honor given by civic, labor, and government leaders in the Palmer House. More than 1,500 attended.

Office January 21

Named to the top labor post by President Kennedy, Goldberg was sworn into the cabinet January 21 after he was confirmed by the Senate.

Goldberg said his department will go to work immediately thereafter to develop a program for alleviating unemployment.

During an earlier press conference, Goldberg declined comment on the reported rejection of Joseph D. Keenan, a

former Chicago labor leader, for an important defense post. Robert S. McNamara, Kennedy's choice as secretary of defense, reportedly turned down Keenan, who is a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Acclaimed a "Champion"

Goldberg was honored by the Combined Jewish Appeal of Metropolitan Chicago, which presented a resolution which acclaimed him "as a champion of human rights."

More than \$35,000 was contributed to the Appeal fund in honor of Goldberg.

David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America, lauded Goldberg, former general counsel of the union, during the testimonial.

McDonald expressed confidence in Goldberg's efforts to combat widespread unemployment. He outlined five basic proposals of his union for relieving problems of unemployment.

5 Basic Proposals

McDonald said they include improved unemployment compensation, increase of the minimum wage law to \$1.25 per hour, improved social security benefits, reduction of the work week to 32 hours without loss of pay, and establishment of a federal commission on continuing prosperity.

Born in 1908, Goldberg attended Harrison High school and was graduated from the Northwestern university law school. In World War II he served as an army major in the office of strategic services.

Jobless Reach 20-Year High In December

Unemployment rose by a half-million in December to 4,540,000 — highest December total since 1940.

Employment declined by 1,173,000 to 66,009,000.

The Labor Department also reported that the rate of unemployment to the total work force rose from 6.3 per cent in

(Continued on Page Six)

Unusual Union Plea in Germany

BONN, Germany — One of Germany's major unions has opened the new bargaining session with an unusual demand.

The Building Trades Workers are asking that non-union employees be required to contribute regularly to the union treasury on the grounds that they benefit equally from the union's efforts to improve wages and working conditions.

Only about one third of the country's construction workers belong to the union. The proposed agreement would affect 900,000 others.

Union members pay 2 per cent of their wages as dues. It is suggested that this contribution be halved for non-members.

The employers' association to which this proposal was made in Wiesbaden has asked for time to think about it. Similar agreements exist in neighboring Switzerland but they are not general in Europe.

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OUR REASON FOR EXISTENCE

It shall be the constant policy
of this newspaper:

1. To publish news of interest to its subscribers and friends regarding all things pertaining to the working man and his family.
2. To aggressively advocate and pursue plans that will increase the economic advantages of the laboring and producing millions of our American people.
3. To be vigilant in protecting the gains made by working people through their Unions in recent years.
4. To be active in obtaining for Labor, a greater share of the fruits of our production.
5. To further the organization and growth of independent Labor Unions.
6. To do all these things in the American way; that is by lawful and free Constitutional Government.

Orders Investigation Of Former Union Pres.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg ordered a full investigation of a reported agreement under which James G. Cross has resigned as president of The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

The Secretary directed the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor-Management Reports to look into the agreement, under which Cross is reportedly to receive \$250,000 cash to liquidate pension rights, plus other considerations including the dropping of charges in a corruption case against him now pending in Federal Court, and to determine if the Landrum-Griffin Act or any other law administered by the Labor Department is being violated.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of violation of the Federation's ethical practices code.

Damm the Torpedoes Full Speed Ahead

Based upon the editorials of the leading newspapers the 1960's promise to bring about the sharpest criticism of government policies since the New Deal days of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Almost without exception the Cabinet appointments of the new President have been praised by the public press but at the same time the editorials of these newspapers make derisive comment and issue dire warnings to the new Administration regarding government programs and monetary policies. In other words the press seems to be saying; you are good men, tried and true; but don't go expending money without checking our editorial policies. Now either the new administration has capabilities or it does not and the public press has a right to make up its mind but certainly if it is in doubt between man and policy, as they seem to indicate, then the public press should at least wait until the new Administration presents their program to congress. In our opinion they are well aware of what the program must and will be and are merely sharpening their editorial fingernails.

The position of the public press, almost without exception, is the same today as it was when Franklin D. Roosevelt became President in 1932. Who can forget the dire warnings of the public press at that time to the effect that such a legislation as the Wagner Act; Social Security Act; Unemployment Compensation; Fair Labor Standards; and suggested Minimum Wage Laws were Un-American and would lead the Country to bankruptcy or Socialism or both. These laws were necessary at the time to help pull the Country out of its lethargy and are considered today to be built in stabilizers to the National Economy. It may then be asked, however, as to why these laws have not solved the present unemployment conditions. A negative approach to such a question might be that one does not have to have much imagination to visualize what misery and tremendous unemployment would be our lot today without these beneficial laws. Would it be beyond speculation that present employment might well be in the vicinity of eight millions instead of the present five and one half millions. We will leave that to more learned statisticians to figure out but without doubt it would appear that these early laws have not been improved to keep pace with current facts and that much needed new legislation has been vetoed or pigeon-holed or restricted to hamper the National economic growth es-

sential to our National economic health.

It has been stated by many that no price is too high to pay for our National survival against the detractors of our way of life who look forward to the day of our destruction. We agree with such enunciations as do all Americans and we might also add that National security also means strength from within as well. Man cannot be strong unless it is from within that he gains his strength and a country without inner strength cannot be secure against its detractors. The problems of the new Administration are many but we urge President Kennedy and the Congress to act forthwith on the number one domestic problem facing the country; unemployment. We also say to the new Administration; Damm the torpedoes (whomever they may be) and full speed ahead.

It's Legal to Pass The Buck Fighting Union, Board Says

WASHINGTON — Giving away dollar bills on the sidewalk isn't an illegal way to combat union activity, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

In Omaha, J. G. Papineau tried that technique when the hotel and restaurant union tried to organize employees of the Castle Hotel, which he manages.

Union organizers began handing leaflets to Castle employees on the sidewalk in front of the hotel. Mr. Papineau countered by getting a stack of 100 one dollar bills and stationing himself on the sidewalk. He gave a dollar to every employee who took a leaflet, saying, "This will do you more good," or, "This doesn't cost a cent."

Unlawful interference with organizational activity, the union charged. But the N.L.R.B. disagreed; a board official found Mr. Papineau's giveaway "nothing more than a dramatic, if not cynical, attempt to belittle the union's organizational efforts."

Mr. Papineau did get into trouble on other anti-union activities, however. The board found some employees had been discharged for union sympathies. Unprecedented wage increases had been granted to discourage unionization, the board ruled. Mr. Papineau was ordered to stop these practices.

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What's Fare For Headlines

The Federal Food and Drug Administration recently announced that a survey of the frozen pre-cooked food industry in 1958 and 1959 disclosed numerous unsanitary practices. The story appeared on page 14 of one Chicago newspaper. About the same time, Teamsters President James R. Hoffa was indicted by a federal grand jury on a mails fraud charge. Page 1 was the spot for the Hoffa story in all Chicago papers.

Last week 19 of America's largest electrical manufacturing firms entered 72 pleas of guilty to federal charges of price fixing and bid rigging. The story appeared on page 22 of one paper.

Forty-four Northwestern University students recently suffered attacks of food poisoning. Two papers failed to mention the name of the firm that sold the university the tainted provisions; the other two buried the name of the firm.

We have no quarrel with the right of the daily press to report that Hoffa or any other union official was indicted. Leaders of unions charged with wrongdoing are as open to public scrutiny as police officers charged with burglary, bank officials with sticky fingers and corporations caught cheating the public through monopolistic practices.

But we can't find the logic in playing up the actions of individuals whose real or imagined crimes against society have effect on only relatively small numbers of people. We are suspicious of a newspaper's policy and motives when it "forgets" to mention the name of a company selling bad food or plays down the guilty pleas of firms charged with anti-trust violations.

Pureness of food for public sale is vital to every potential consumer. Price rigging by big corporations hits the taxpayers and customers.

All we ask is that alleged sins against social, moral and legal codes be put in their proper perspective. A corporation, according to the legal philosophers, has no "soul," but when General Electric and Westinghouse plead guilty to price fixing, people of flesh and blood made the decision to bilk consumers and taxpayers. They should be identified and given the same editorial treatment accorded a labor leader who is only charged with a criminal act.

We repeat: business decisions are personal—and if the results of these decisions lead to violations of law, then those whose weight pushed a company into trouble should be identified. The press has the names and photos of alleged labor culprits prepared for headlines of any style and variety. How do you picture a corporation?

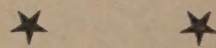
We've cited here the case of America's largest electrical manufacturing firms, which entered 72 pleas of guilty to federal charges of price fixing and bid rigging. Now comes 12 oil companies—found guilty by a Federal Court jury in South Bend, Ind., of fixing gasoline prices in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Once again, there are no names—only the list of the faceless, guilty corporations: Hudson, Tornado, Standard (Indiana), Central West, Pacer, Ohio, Socony Mobil, Texaco, Cities Service, Shell and Phillips.

Where are the photos of the guilty? Shall we publish the insignia of these gasoline companies, identified with the legend that they represent firms which bilked motorists?

Obviously, some persons—complete with names and faces and blood and brains—made the decision to fix gasoline prices, just as individuals at General Electric and Westinghouse ordered the price fixing and bid rigging. They should be identified and given the same editorial treatment that is accorded labor leaders who are charged with criminal acts.

**ALL OF LABOR
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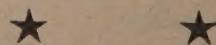
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LABOR BRIEFS

Workers Fuss Over Right to Buss

Five English girls who sold kisses to fellow employees were reinstated in their jobs.

The five were suspended recently for embracing the entire shop. They charged one shilling (14 cents) a kiss and said the proceeds would go to an orphanage to buy Christmas gifts.

The management contended kissing and full production were incompatible, and laid them off. The 150 male workers went on strike.

After management relented, the men said they would go back to work too.

"True, the girls were chasing us all over the factory floor, but Christmas comes but once a year," one striker said.

Report

Commissioner John L. Holcombe of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Management Reports reminded labor unions and others here that financial reports required under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act must be filed 90 days after the end of their fiscal year.

March 31, 1961 is the filing deadline for individuals or organizations whose fiscal year ends December 31, he pointed out.

Detailed annual reports concerning union financial transactions must be filed with the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports as required by the law. Reports are also required from labor relations consultants under certain conditions, as well as union officials and union employees who receive certain types of payments from employers. Similarly, employers must also report these expenditures.

Spying

Rejuvenation of the old-time labor spy gimmick to kill off efforts to organize is seen by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA) in Cleveland.

Max Amdur, manager of the ACWA's joint board, made the charge against the Campus Sweater & Sportswear Co. following a report by Chester Makoski, ACWA representative.

"The nine workers were fired within one week following the attendance of a detective, hired by the company through Pinkerton Detective Agency, at an organization meeting attended by 21 workers and Wayne A. Harkleroad — the detective," said Makoski.

Short Waged Workers Get \$511,273 Pay

Back wages totaling \$511,273 were paid to 3,729 Illinois workers in 1960 by employers accused of violating the federal minimum wage and hour, and public contracts laws.

Earl F. Halverson, Chicago, regional director, U. S. Department of Labor's wage-hour and public contracts division, said Thursday that department investigators discovered more than \$2,000,000 in underpayments in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan last year.

Rap Coca-Cola's Use Of Japanese Bottles

The East Bay Labor Council of Oakland, Calif., has declared war on imports.

The central body rapped the Coca Cola company for having its bottles made in Japan. The labor group also attacked the management of Harrah's Club, Reno, Nev., for having its calendars made in Japan.

"When we gamble at Harrah's club, the operators insist we use good American cash at the dice tables and in the slot machines," one delegate said. "Since Harrah's uses Japanese-made calendars to try to get American workers into his gambling house, we suggest he get Japanese workers to spend their money in his place."

Clerks Win Back Pay Claim Continue Boycott of Sears

Sears, Roebuck, against which all organized labor is waging a consumer boycott because of its anti-union policies, has been hit hard in the pocketbooks on two fronts.

Its profits took a drop during the first nine months of 1960 and it has just been ordered, under a binding arbitration decision, to pay more than \$100,000 in back pay to 300 employees of its two San Francisco stores, fired because they respected a Machinist picket line.

Employer needs Union To Run His Business

J. Irwin Miller, newly elected president of the National Council of Churches, is one of the few Indiana businessmen who opposed enactment of the "right-to-work" law. A Republican millionaire, Miller heads Cummins Engine Company, nation's largest diesel truck engine manufacturer.

"I wouldn't know how to run a big company without a strong union, says Miller.

Arbitrator OK's Hike For Absent Workers

An employee cannot be denied a progressive wage increase because of excused absenteeism, an arbitrator has ruled in a case involving a member of the Communications Workers of America (CWA). Professor Russell Smith of the University of Michigan, the arbitrator, declared:

"... excused absences, whether for illness or any other reason, are irrelevant except as the employee's actual progress in the acquisition of job skills is thereby interrupted, since by hypothesis they carry no implication of irresponsibility, improper attitude or fault. To treat them as relevant to wage progression... would be to attach some stigma or penalty to such absenteeism. This would be inconsistent with the provisions of the contract excusing (and even continuing compensation for) certain kinds of absences."

The case involved Mrs. Carol Hagen, a former Installation Order Clerk of the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. and a member of CWA Local 4000.

Danish Barbers Clip 34-Year-Old Strike

What may have been the world's longest strike ended last week. It began 34 years ago in Copenhagen, Denmark when a group of boys working as barber shop assistants walked out in protest against a pay cut.

Union leaders and employers signed a new agreement on wages and conditions. The strike for many years had no practical effect, but it was never called off.

It began in January, 1927, when 364 barbers' assistants turned down proposals for wage cuts. The assistants later opened 42 shops of their own.

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Heart Attack Candidate? It's Junior Executive

The junior executive striving for the top, rather than his boss, is the most likely candidate for heart trouble.

A panel of distinguished physicians including President Eisenhower's heart doctor, Paul Dudley White of Boston, offered that and other conclusions at a conference on the health of executives.

Dr. White said senior executives are singularly free from heart problems. Answering his own question as to who is a likely candidate for coronary thrombosis, he said:

"He's a junior executive, probably striving for the top, or a white collar worker surrounded by frustrations. He's short, stocky, muscular, large-boned, tending to be bald, often an athlete. His personality is vigorous, ambitious, aggressive."

Put all that together and add a rich diet he can afford, sedentary habits without some wood-sawing or other outdoor exercise, any excessive alcohol and tobacco and there's the candidate, Dr. White said.

"The best antidote for nervous strain, tension and insomnia," he said, "is physical fatigue from work or exercise, which is more satisfactory than drugs for the same purpose."

The panel warned that the dangerous age is 45 and said men gunning to be executives should form better habits in their 20s and 30s.

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Oil Drivers Elect Peick Union Chief

Officials of Local 705, Truck and Oil Drivers, Filling Station and Platform Workers, elected for new three-year terms, were installed at 8 p.m. Jan. 19.

The seven incumbent officials and business agents were elected Sunday. The vote, at union headquarters, 220 S. Ashland, was supervised by Appellate court Judge Joseph Burke.

Louis F. Peick, 47, secretary-treasurer since April, 1957, and an official of the union for nearly 20 years before that was re-elected without opposition.

Local 705, with more than 18,000 members, is among the biggest Teamster affiliates.

Some 4,067 members voted. Others elected without opposition:

President, Frank Kratky; vice-president, Dom DeBlasio, promoted from trustee; recording secretary, Louis E. Esposito; trustees, William C. Jonas, Bruno Fillipini and Charles Himberg.

The four business agents re-elected, in a contest with three other nominees: Albert Taphorn, 3,133; Joseph Desmyter, 2,994; Albert Ceas, 2,925, and Sam Canino, 3,030.

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All members of the I.R.W.A. are invited to visit their new offices.

CHIEF STEWARD

Mr. Frank Wojek has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the I.R.W.A. to serve as Chief Steward at Plant No. 2 replacing Miss Betty Varga, who also served in that capacity.

FOOD COMMITTEE

Mr. Chester Orzechowski has been appointed as Chairman of the Food Committee at Plant No. 2 replacing Mr. Frank Wojek who formerly served in that capacity.

NEW DIRECTOR

Mr. Chester Orzechowski is the new Director of the I.R.W.A. succeeding Miss Betty Varga, who retired from active employment and therefore became ineligible to remain a Director of the Union.

Mr. Chester Orzechowski has been a Union representative for several years serving as a Union steward prior to moving up to the directorship to fill the vacancy for the unexpired period of the fiscal year caused by the retirement of Betty.

Betty was employed close to 25 years by Zenith Radio Corporation and served approximately 18 years as a representative of the Union and she will be missed by her many friends.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The next regularly scheduled membership meeting of the Independent Radionic Workers of America will be Thursday, March 9, 1961 at which time nominations for directorships will be in order.

There will be five (5) vacancies occurring on the Board of Directors which will be filled at the meeting of Thursday, April 20, 1961, which time election of directors will be held.

These meetings will be held at the Lions Building, located at 4306 W. North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, immediately after the close of the day work shift.

Workers Farmers Need Each Other, Legislator Claims

Organized labor was urged in Reading, Pa., to take the initiative in building up a closer relationship with farm families, "especially since the two groups have so much in common."

Representative George Rhodes warned that forces are at work to split working men and women away from rural residents. Special interest groups on the side of the big business not only are wooing farm residents, he said, but actually are trying to influence them against labor.

The Berks County, Pa., lawmaker told delegates to the United Labor Council that conservative elements in the last campaign tried to turn the farmers against such programs as social security and railroad retirement.

One farm organization cited Rhodes with "wrong" votes because he supported improvements in these two programs.

Rhodes said that, basically, workers in industry and those who toil on the farms are independent. Each group needs the other. When farm income drops, their ability to buy the product of the factory workers also declines. And when the factory workers are idle, they cannot buy the produce marketed by farmers.

(Editor's Note: Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois has been named chairman of a committee to study needs of the nation's depressed areas and recommend legislation for President Kennedy to introduce to the new Congress. Aid to depressed areas is one of the unfinished tasks of the last Congress. Another unfinished job waiting completion is overhaul of our tax structure. Following are Senator Douglas' recommendations . . .)

One of the major problems of the decade of the 1960's is to make our tax system more equitable and just.

There are three principles of taxation which are essential to a fair system. These are that taxation should be based on the ability to pay; that those with the same amount in income should pay the same amount in taxes; and that to be fair, the tax system in general should require that income be taxed the same no matter what its source or what it is spent for.

The present tax laws offend against these principles at almost every level of our government—local, state and federal.

State and local taxes offend most greatly against the principle that taxes should be based on the ability to pay. Most state taxes — property, excise and sales taxes — are regressive. Low income groups pay a higher proportion of their income in these taxes than do high income groups.

Hearings of the Joint Economic Committee have shown that state sales and excise taxes take about 5.7 per cent of the income of those who make \$2,000 or less per year. But the group with \$10,000 and above pay only 2.2 per cent of their income in these types of taxes, or less than half the proportion of the low income groups. This is unjust and unfair.

This situation is offset somewhat by the federal income tax which is somewhat progressive and is based on the ability to pay. But when all taxes are taken into account, we really have a largely proportional tax system in which the poorest and the rich pay about the same percentage of their income in taxes. This is true because of the numerous loopholes in the federal tax system and the regressive nature of

state and local taxes. This should be changed.

The loopholes in the federal tax system offend against both the principle that those with the same income should pay the same amount in taxes and the principle that, in general, income should be taxed the same whatever its source or whatever it is used for. Let us take some examples:

The federal dividend credit and exclusion makes it possible for two persons, each with a wife and two children and \$10,000 of income per year, to pay widely different amounts in taxes. If the income of one is entirely from wages or salary and the income of the other is entirely from dividends, the man with all of his income from dividends would pay \$280, or 20 per cent per year less in taxes than the man who earned it through his salary or wages.

Another major loophole is the failure of those who receive income from dividends or interest even to report that income on their tax returns. The gap between the interest and dividends paid out and the amount reported on tax returns is about \$7.1 billion per year. The taxes lost because of this are about \$1.1 billion.

Collecting these taxes at the source by withholding 20 per cent of them, as is done for wages, would mean \$1.1 billion more in revenues per year. This would pay for a lot of schools, or hospitals, or combat troops.

Perhaps the most notorious loophole is the depletion allowance for oil and gas. While most companies pay a 52 per cent tax, the oil industry pays an average of about 17 per cent.

There are numerous other

special privileges. The expense account racket where theater tickets, hunting lodges, yachts, trips to Europe, and expensive gifts are written off as normal business expenses is one example. Stock options for managerial employees is another.

The effect of all of this is to penalize those with modest incomes who are unable to take advantage of them and who are therefore, saddled with an unfair and unjust burden of taxation. Closing only the worst loopholes would bring in \$2 to \$3 billion per year. A thorough revision of the laws could net \$5 to \$7 billion and allow us to reduce some present high rates as well.

It would be far better to close these loopholes and revise the tax structure than to continue under the present system. This would help to end the rank discriminations which now exist among taxpayers, would increase revenues so that we could pay in part for our social needs, and would help to provide funds so that we could run a budget surplus in prosperous times which would allow us to lower interest rates and stimulate economic growth without fear of inflation.

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FDR to JFK

In many ways, John F. Kennedy faces the same kind of problems that confronted Franklin D. Roosevelt 28 years ago when he stepped into the nation's highest office. In some respects Kennedy's problems may be even tougher.

By 1933 the nation was ready to act against depression. Almost everybody was fed up with do-nothing government. Today, some people are still counseling more of the very same do-nothing policies which created the present problems.

In 1933 President Roosevelt was able to give his complete attention to internal problems. War clouds were still far off on the horizon. Today, President Kennedy must divide his attention. The cold war waged so relentlessly by the Communists requires constant attention.

President Kennedy will need all of the skill, the wisdom, the courage and the patience of FDR to start America moving again.

Last Monday, Jan. 30, the 79th anniversary of the birth of FDR. It's a day we hope will soon become a national holiday, a day to recall some of the magic words with which Roosevelt gave inspiration and confidence to a dejected nation.

We offer two brief samples especially for the younger among us who may not remember the magic of his words—words that can help us still:

"Better the occasional faults of a government that lives in the spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference."

"We have come to a clear realization of the fact that true individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence. 'Necessitous men are not free men.' People who are hungry and out of a job are the stuff of which dictatorships are made."

President Kennedy will need our help.

RECENT INDEPENDENT UNION VICTORIES

CONNEAUT INDEPENDENT DOCKWORKERS UNION, of Conneaut, Ohio, was certified on October 24th by the National Labor Relations Board for a unit of the production and maintenance employees of the Pittsburgh & Conneaut Dock Company.

ROBERT BRASS WORKERS ALLIANCE was certified for the production and maintenance employees of the Robert Brass Mfg. Co. in Mitchell, Indiana, on August 19th by the N.L.R.B.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS INDEPENDENT WORKERS UNION received their certification from the National Labor Relations Board on September 20th for the production and maintenance employees of the Nuclear materials & Equipment Corporation of Apollo, Pennsylvania.

MOTOR CARRIERS WORKERS UNION, INC., certified September 6th for a unit of drivers, shop employees and dispatchers of the Houff Transfer Company of Weyers Cave, Virginia.

SUNNYVALE WESTINGHOUSE SALARIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION was certified by the National Labor Relations Board on August 18th for a unit of salaried clerical and technical employees of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation of Sunnyvale, California.

GREAT LAKES TRACTOR COMPANY EMPLOYEES UNION received N.L.R.B. certification for a unit of the production and maintenance employees at the Great Lakes Tractor Company of Rock Creek, Ohio on September 21st.

EMPLOYEES GROUP, representing production and maintenance employees of the Dove Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles, California was certified on September 22nd by the National Labor Relations Board.

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS, LOCAL 1, certified November 7th for the lithographic production employees of the Arista Service, Inc., of New York City, New York.

SAFE WORKERS ORGANIZATION, CHAPTER NO. 2, certified November 23rd for production and maintenance employees of the Mosler Safe Company in Hamilton, Ohio.

A survey taken by the NLRB has shown that Unions won 57% of representation elections conducted in two three-month period that ended September 30. The victories involved bargaining units covering a total of 54,377 employees. The unions won 949 elections of 1,673 that were held. In all, 109,893 employees were eligible to vote. In the 1,146 elections that were held, AFL-CIO won 581 while Independents won in 565.

Double Standard By Press

Out at Ephrata, Wash., one of the nation's biggest contracting firms — Merritt-Chapman & Scott, the company acquired by financier Louis Wolfson — was fined \$60,000 by Grant County Superior Court Judge B. J. McLean on charges of bribery in connection with construction of the Priest Rapids power dam in that state.

The fine was imposed after a

grand jury indicted the company for bribing the former manager of the Grant County Public Utility District.

Did you see any news of this conviction in your daily paper? Probably not. Yet almost every day in the country gave big play to the conviction of three carpenters' union officials in another bribery case . . . Thus it appears the press applies one standard of news to unions, another to corporations.

People Do Care

Much has been said and written about the fact that President Kennedy won with a minority of the popular vote, and thus did not have a clear mandate. While these facts cannot be passed over lightly, the new president's responsibility is very clear. The New Administration must obtain passage of Liberal Housing, School Aid, Depressed Areas, and Medical Care Bills. Even though the closeness of the election returns might mean harder work towards achieving these goals, the winning of these projects would be the equivalent of a "Retroactive Mandate."

"John Q. Public" Marched to the polls to cast his ballot to the tune of 68.4 million on November 8th. In absolute terms, it plainly means that 6.4 million more Americans voted in 1960 than in the Presidential Election of 1956. More important is the fact that about 88% of the 87 million eligible Americans took the trouble and time to vote. This proved to be an extraordinary high percentage. It belies the frequently expressed supposition, often heard in the midst of a campaign that never really sparkled brilliantly for very long at a time, that the public did not care much about either Kennedy or Nixon.

In determining who were the missing 12% of the American voters, Washington's expert on the electorate (Richard M. Scammon of the Governmental Affairs Institute) has categorically placed the missing voters as follows:

- More are women than men.
- Many are southern negroes who are denied the right to vote.
- Rootless and itinerant — the dwellers in city boarding houses, trailer court inhabitants, the military, construction workers, and migrant laborers who follow the nations farm harvests from region to region.

While the 88% voting figure in 1960 did not set a record, it

The Voice of the Salaried Employees Association

(INDEPENDENT)

United States Steel Corporation South Works
Certified by the NLRB

Last January 2nd, a group of misguided individuals passed out pamphlets at the plant gates, extolling the merits of the Soviet workers, as contrasted with the workers of this country, during this recent recession in the country, and notably in the Steel Industry.

As such, the theme of this group was for the unemployed workers to unite with all workers, to form "committees" to demand unlimited everything. No one can estimate how many would take this sort of writing seriously, but it does point out one pertinent fact. We as a people do not extol ourselves as ambitiously as these pie-in-the-skyers. After the enormous interest shown in this country during the recent elections, we experience a great let down, notably, in talking and thinking and arguing American. It seems to be a sort of back to the old grind, let John take care of it attitude. Here is where the commies have us all beat to "heck." They never let down, in fact, our letdown seems to stimulate them to greater effort. Ignoring these people is playing into their hands, because your indifference shows you to consider them as cranks.

Better it would have been to

stand there and give them an argument, based on the truth and fact, that the only lay-off and cut-back in the Communist world means a one way trip to Siberia; that the Iron Curtain isn't there to hold the rest of the world out, but to keep what they have in; that millions of people do not give up home, family, place of birth, to leave paradise, but, rather, to attempt to find it.

It is sad to note that these people are not the bearded, illiterate rabble you would expect to see, but seemingly well fed, well educated, well dressed young people, dedicated to a misguided principle.

Only when you and I, confronted with these evangeli of Utopia, stand up and extol the virtues of a free and strong nation of working men and women, will we meet these attacks on solid ground. When we say, Buy American to help our country during this recession; let us also think, talk, and argue American at the drop of a hat. A combination of these, buy-think-talk-argue American will defeat any "ism" on the face of this earth.

—Ed Kopf

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C.U.A. News Data

(From Page One)

unemployed who have previously been vetoed twice by President Eisenhower in bills passed by the 86th Congress.

It is understood the above program is with President Kennedy's backing, so with the 87th Congress it is hoped this program will receive their full support and cooperation.

Union Meeting Attendance Puts Big Business Meetings in the Shade

Coca-Cola Co., with more than 26,000 stockholders, had fewer than 30 individuals, including officers and directors, attending its 1960 stockholders' meeting; Southern Pacific, with more than 70,000 stockholders, entertained exactly 6 stockholders at this year's meeting; McGraw-Edison Co., with 12,000 stockholders, held its 1960 stockholders' meeting with exactly 1 stockholder, a nice elderly lady, turning up; Sterling Drug, with 44,000 stockholders, had a crowd of 10 at last year's governing session; Getty Oil, with 14,000 stockholders, drew 9 of them to the 1960 parley; Burlington Industries, with 30,000 stockholders, really gave democracy a workout with a throng of 11 stockholders attending the 1960 stockholders' meeting.

The record, held by Servel, Inc., which has 8,000 stockholders and succeeded in getting no stockholders at all to its annual policy-making conclave. Servel held its 1960 stockholders' meeting in a small clapboard house in Dover, Del.

Check Your Pension Plan Investments

Based on the following it will be wise to check your pension plans as to how they are invested so as to guarantee your members a full and continued pension upon retirement.

The United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund recently gave notice to some 65,000 pensioners that effective Feb., 1961 their pensions would be cut from \$100.00 to \$75.00. Reason given the Bituminous Retirees were, economic condition throughout the country had seriously affected the fund.

Earlier the retirees eligibility requirements for hospitalization and medical benefits were changed.

Also previously Anthracite miners pensions were cut in half from \$100.00 to \$50.00.

Construction Volume Hike Predicted

According to the January issue of The Associated General Contractors of America "The Constructor", construction volume is expected to rise to an all time peak of \$96.8 billion in 1961 and is expected to provide a major boost toward helping the national economy.

This figure is about 3½ per cent above the 94.1 billion estimated for 1960.

The above is predicted on construction increases in industry, commercial and residential building, both private and public.

Plus the easing of credit conditions would have a stimulated effect on construction in general.

AMA Prescription To Beat Health Plans For The Aging Makes Doctors Sick

In a recent move by the American Medical Association, the delegates proposal to double the AMA's annual membership dues from \$25.00 to \$50.00 left many of our good doctor friends feeling rather ill from the effects of the jolt when they received the sudden news.

If the association would look towards trying to curtail the cost of hospitalization, medical and doctors fees the aged retiree, would not have to look for charity and do without the need for medical attention.

The Story Of Henry Suburban

This is the story of Henry Suburban . . . a man completely shackled by taxes. The story is told by the Tax Foundation, Inc., and suggests that in addition to the amount of tax declared in his W-2 Form, Mr. Henry Suburban is (1) deeply obligated to and (2) constantly supporting all the spending programs of all the levels of government which control his life.

Henry Suburban reached out at 7 o'clock of a wintry morning to turn off the alarm clock (price: \$5; tax, 50c). He pushes down the electric blanket (price: \$28; tax, 84c), climbs sleepily out of bed. He walks across the bedroom floor of his house (price: \$12,000; annual property tax, \$209) and switches on the electricity, lighting a bulb (price: 33c, tax, 2c).

To music from a bedroom radio (price: \$30; tax, \$1.90), Henry shaves with his electric razor (see above). As a radio newscaster reports that Henry's state is preparing to increase income taxes and impose a general sales tax on everything anyone buys, Henry slaps a handful of bay rum (price: \$1.30; tax, 13c) across his jowls.

He dresses quickly, hurriedly fastening cuff links (price: \$5; tax, 50c) and tie clasp (price: \$3; tax, 30c), puts on his Swiss wrist watch (price: \$60; tax, \$6) and rushes downstairs. Tucked under one arm is a leather briefcase (price: \$25; tax \$2.50) which carries papers from his real estate office, including one deep (property valued at \$3,000; stamp tax, \$3.30).

In the kitchen, he's just in time to snatch two slices of bread (at least 151 hidden taxes) from the electric toaster (price: \$16; tax, 48c), lift his coffee from the gas stove (price: \$190; tax, \$5.70), and grab a glass of fruit juice from the refrigerator (price: \$300; tax, \$9).

A glance out of the window show it's begun to snow, so he calls his wife (marriage license: \$2) to telephone (monthly telephone bill: \$12; tax, \$1.20) for a taxi. Too many other people want taxis on a snowy morning, so Henry gets out his own car (price: \$2,500; total taxes \$518) and drives (operator's license: \$3) to the railroad station.

Henry relaxes at the station with a cigarette (price per pack: 13c; tax, 15c), lit by a match (tax: 2c per 1,000). Aboard the train, he settles down to a hand of bridge with three cronies, using of course, a deck of cards (price: 40c; tax, 13c).

In the city on his way to the office, Henry stops to buy a roll of camera film (price: 40c; tax, 2c) that he promised his son (registration of birth, \$1), and the lipstick (price: \$1; tax, 10c) he promised his wife.

Arriving eventually at the office, Henry sighs (no tax) and settles to a day's work (annual income: \$7,500; Federal and state income tax \$986). If he works hard for the rest of his life, he will be able to provide the government with a handsome slice of inheritance tax. And if he dies in a state that is fiscally tolerant, he can take comfort in the thought that his casket . . . provided it costs less than \$100 . . . will be exempt from any sales tax.

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Independent Truck Drivers Gain Wage Hikes

In a letter to more than 10,000 members, Ed Fenner, Executive Director of the Chicago Truck Drivers Union, announced the results of negotiations with employer associations representing the Trucking Industry in the greater Chicago Area.

The provisions of the new agreement which will run for three years call for a ten cent per hour increase retroactive to January 1, 1961, and additional increases of eight cents per hour effective January 1, 1962, and ten cents per hour effective January 1, 1963. In addition thereto, at specific times a one cent per hour increase will be granted for each .4 point increase in the cost of living index. Vacation benefits were liberalized to provide for one week's vacation after one year of employment; two weeks after three years employment; three weeks after eleven years employment and four weeks vacation after eighteen years employment. The Union also gained, in the three year agreement, an aggregate of three dollars per employee per week for the Health and Welfare and Pension funds.

In the letter to the membership, Fenner also stated, "In conclusion, dear friend and member, in our daily tasks may we continuously remind ourselves with the necessity of giving our respective employers a productive day's work—unless we do this, the advances we are making from one contract per-

iod to another may well some day in the near future become pyrrhic ones."

Jobless Reach—

(From Page One)

November to 6.8 per cent. This is the highest December rate since 1940. The percentages are seasonally adjusted.

Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Department manpower expert, said that the idle total is going up further this winter.

Wolfbein said that if the seasonally adjusted 6.8 per cent idle rate remains unchanged the unemployed total will increase by 1,000,000 to 5,500,000 during January.

On this same basis of assuming only seasonal factors, without continued worsening of factory employment, Wolfbein said that the prospective idle totals will be 5,600,000 in February, 5,400,000 in March and 4,900,000 in April. The spring season generally brings improvement because the warmer weather permits construction and other outdoor work.

An indication of how unemployment has mounted since the mid-December date, when the 4,500,000 December unemployment was recorded, can be seen in unemployment compensation claims.

These increased by 600,000 from Dec. 10 to Dec. 31, and reached an all-time record December total of approximately 3,000,000.

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What Would You Do

The union contract at a company manufacturing compressors and air-conditioning equipment provided for plant-wide seniority, which permitted senior employees to "bump" juniors, in case of layoff. But in order to prevent work standards from deteriorating during periods of reduced operations, the contract said that such bumping would have to be "consistent with normal efficiency."

When layoffs became necessary toward the end of 1959, Harold W., a machinist, asserted his 12 years' seniority to bump into a job in another department. Management balked at this, producing a dossier on Harold which showed: a poor attendance record; a history of substandard work; a foreman's report that Harold required closer supervision than anyone else.

"With a record like that," the industrial relations manager explained to the union, "it wouldn't be consistent with normal efficiency to permit Harold to bump a good machinist off the job. As it is, he's just about a borderline case. If he was any worse, we probably would have to get rid of him even if there weren't any layoffs."

The union objected. "Harold may not be the best machinist in the shop, but you can't make an issue of that now to deprive him of his seniority rights. He hasn't been dismissed for inefficiency and as long as he has seniority he has the right to bump the junior man off the job."

Eventually, the case went to arbitration under the rules of the American Arbitration Association.

The Award. The arbitrator said that it was not the intention of the seniority and layoff clause to permit the company to apply tighter standards of efficiency during layoffs. The "consistent with normal efficiency" phrase was merely to prevent lowering of standards. As long as the company accepted inferior work from Harold "day in and day out" they had to suffer along with him during the slack period as well. The company had other remedies, he added, that did not involve violation of contractual rights.

Caution. The award in this case is not necessarily an indication of how arbitrators might rule in apparently similar disputes. Each case is decided on the basis of the particular history, contract, testimony and other facts involved. Some of these essential details may have been omitted in condensing the

original arbitration for brief presentation.—From American Arbitration Association Files.

Hurt On Job?

Points to Remember

1. If I am hurt on the job, what is the FIRST thing I should do?

You should report any accidental injury and how it happened immediately to your employer, foreman or other person in charge.

2. If I contact an occupational disease and become disabled thereby, what is the FIRST thing I must do?

You should report the kind of disease and disablement immediately to your employer, foreman or other person in charge.

3. How do I obtain any necessary first aid, medical or hospital care?

The law requires your employer to provide the necessary first aid, medical, surgical and hospital services to reasonably cure or relieve from the effects of the injury or disease.

4. Must I accept the services of the employer's physician, surgeon and hospital?

Yes, unless you desire to have your own doctor at your expense. However, the law requires that you submit to an examination by the employer's physician at any reasonable time and place.

5. If my employer does not supply the necessary medical services upon request, what shall I do?

You then have the right to arrange for your own and the employer can be required to pay for them or to reimburse you for whatever reasonable amount you may pay for them.

6. What period of time does the law allow for reporting my accidental injury to my employer?

Notice of accident should be given immediately. However, the law requires that you report the accident to your employer as soon as practical, BUT NOT MORE THAN 45 DAYS AFTER THE ACCIDENT. In cases of hernia (rupture) you MUST report the injury WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM DATE OF ACCIDENT.

7. What periods of time

does the law allow for reporting a disablement on account of occupational disease, to my employer?

Notice of disablement should be given to the employer as soon as practicable after the date of disablement.

In cases of mental incapacity, the period of time does not begin to run until a legal conservator or guardian has been appointed.

8. After I have reported the injury or disablement, what must I do to obtain compensation?

After 3 weeks of disability, and no payment of compensation is made, make demand upon your employer for the payment of same.

9. If I am killed immediately or die as a result of the accidental injury or occupational disease before notice has been given to my employer, who shall give notice to whom and when? (a) Your dependents must give notice of your accidental death to your employer WITHIN 45 DAYS FROM DATE OF ACCIDENT.

(b) In case of death due to occupational disease, notice of death must be given to the employer by your dependents as soon as practicable.

1. If, after making demand for compensation, no payments are made, what shall I do? If, after demanding compensation from your employer AND/OR the Insurance Company, you do not receive ANY payments, you may file A CLAIM against the employer (in the Illinois Industrial Commission, 160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois). In case of your death your dependents may file the claim.

11. The foregoing applies under Illinois Laws — More next month.

How To Lose A Fast Buck

Charlotte, N.C.—Emerging from a restaurant, Cecil Bruton saw a metermaid putting a \$1 parking ticket on the windshield of his auto.

Bruton rushed across the street.

"I had to go in there to get change for the parking meter," he said.

The metermaid agreed to forget the parking ticket—and handed Bruton a citation for jaywalking. Cost: \$3.

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Unionization Best Hope for Migrant Labor: Clergyman

A leading expert on farm labor has strongly appealed for the repeal or "radical" overhaul of the program of importing Mexican workers as the vital first step toward relieving the "miserable plight" of American farm workers and their families.

Unionization is the best hope of ultimate solution, Msgr. George G. Higgins told the Catholic Economic Association at its annual meeting. Higgins is director of the Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Higgins urged extension of the federal minimum wage, noting that average farm work-earnings total less than \$1,000 a year and for child labor protection, noting the "ugly" fact that 457,000 children from 10 to 15 years of age worked for pay on factory farms during 1957.

But, Higgins warned: "Congress could legislate on this problem from now until doomsday and accomplish very little unless and until it either repeals or radically amends Public Law 789, which authorizes the wholesale importation of Mexi-

can farm workers in the United States on a contract basis."

Higgins was one of a group of four consultants who studied the Mexican program at the request of Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell. Their report, filed late in 1959, found that domestic workers had been swamped out of certain crops and had their work chances, wages and conditions depressed by the imported work force.

Higgins expressed regret that "government at all levels has seen fit to exempt agricultural labor from most of the great social and labor legislation which has been enacted during the past 30 years."

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(The telephone rings in a Chicago District Office of the Social Security Administration ...)

STANIEC: Hello, Staniec speaking.

FULTON: I would like to talk to you about the 1960 Amendments to the Social Security law. I understand that many of the provisions of the law have been liberalized. I am particularly interested in the changes as they affect the disability provision of the law.

STANIEC: Yes—we are excited about that change also. As you probably know the change in the disability provision of the law eliminates the age limit. That is, a person may qualify for disability insurance benefit payments at any age now.

FULTON: Good—I have a friend who's 29 year old son had an automobile accident in 1959 which resulted in a broken neck and complete paralysis of the right side. Prior to this accident he had worked at one of our local companies for seven years. He is now restricted to a wheelchair. Would he be entitled?

STANIEC: Yes—you should

tell this person to contact his nearest social security office.

FULTON: Well—that's good news. A widow about 83 years old called me the other day to inquire as to whether she can now qualify for social security benefits. Her husband died in 1939. She applied for benefits in 1943 but was told she was not eligible. She indicated that she thought she could qualify under the 1960 Amendments.

STANIEC: That's correct. If her husband worked in a job covered by social security for at least 1½ years prior to his death she may now get benefits. She too should get in touch with her nearest social security office.

FULTON: I understand that under the 1960 Amendments less work is required to get social security payments.

STANIEC: That's true. Under the new law, most people can become insured more quickly. Many older people who did not work for the length of time required under the old law will now be eligible for payments. Anyone who has been told in the past that he did not have enough work under social

security to get payments should get in touch with his social security office now to see if he is eligible under the 1960 Amendments to the law. However, it should be remembered that no one can get payments if he has less than 1½ years work under social security.

FULTON: Good, I had several inquiries in regard to that provision but I think I can answer my own proposed questions. However, there is one other provision of the 1960 Amendments that I would like you to explain. That is the amendment to the retirement test.

STANIEC: As you know, under the old law, a beneficiary under age 72 who goes to work and earns more than \$1200 loses one month's benefit check for every \$80.00 or fraction of \$80 by which his earnings exceeds \$1200. Earnings of every \$1.00 over the \$1200 limit means the withholding of an entire month's benefit. If his wife is also entitled on his wage record, she also loses her check for that month.

Beginning with 1961, a beneficiary who earns \$1200 or less still gets all his checks for the year. However, if he earns more than \$1200, he will have \$1.00 of his benefits withheld for every \$2.00 that he earns over \$1200 up to \$1500. For every \$1.00 that his earnings go above \$1500 a like amount is withheld from his benefits. You can see that under the old law a person received more in total income (earnings plus benefit) if he limited his earnings to less than \$1200 a year. Under the new law that is no longer true. Let's take for an example, a couple receiving the maximum of \$180.00 per month. The hus-

band worked and earned \$1500 in a year. Under the old law, the family could lose as much as \$720 of their total benefits. However, under the new law, the maximum that the family could lose would be \$150. So you can see the retirement test has been considerably liberalized. I hope this information has been of some help to you.

FULTON: Yes, it has. Thank you for spending so much time with me. I'll see you next month.

STANIEC: Thank you for calling—Goodbye.

To Err

In case you find a mistake in this paper, please assume that it was put there for a purpose. We publish something for everyone, and some folks are always looking for a mistake.

Jobless Benefits To Be Extended

The duration of unemployment compensation payments in Illinois will be extended up to 39 weeks starting Feb. 15 because of the recession, Samuel C. Bernstein, state unemployment compensation commissioner, said.

The normal maximum duration of payments is 26 weeks.

The law provides for an automatic 50 per cent extension of benefits when the number collecting unemployment compensation for a week or more exceeds 4.375 per cent of the total covered by the law for two consecutive months.

Bernstein said that the percentage collecting unemployment compensation for a week or more Dec. 15 was 4.85.

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